



Summary of Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026

May 2026

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Overview

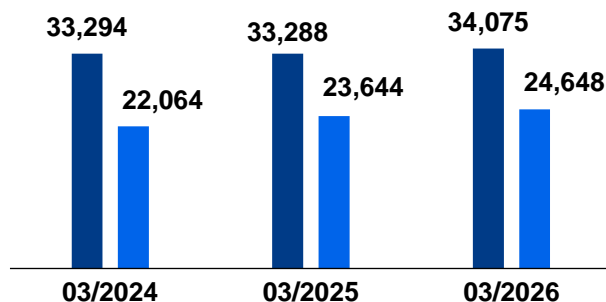
Amid corporate profitability remaining high, the Japanese economy sustained a moderate recovery in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, with digital and other capital investments remaining solid and consumer spending remaining steady against the backdrop of improved wage and employment situations.

In this environment, deposits and loans increased steadily. In terms of financial results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, net interest income significantly increased year on year, while net fees and commissions also increased, leading to higher core business net profit, ordinary profit, and profit from the previous fiscal year, all of which reached record highs.

- As corporate, public money, and other deposits performed well, total deposits (average balance), including negotiable certificates of deposit, increased by 78.7 billion yen (2.3% YoY). Meanwhile, the loan balance (average balance) increased by 100.4 billion yen (4.2% YoY) due to steady growth in Tokushima Prefecture and in the Kanto, Chushikoku, and Kansai regions.
- Core business net profit increased to 23.4 billion yen (up 5.7 billion yen YoY), a record high, as a result of a significant increase in net interest income due to increased profit from interest on loans and discounts and interest and dividends on securities, as well as an increase in net fees and commissions due to increased profit from financial instruments intermediary service fees and corporate fees.
- Due to the above and other factors, ordinary profit and profit increased to 21.3 billion yen (up 3.9 billion yen YoY) and 15.4 billion yen (up 2.2 billion yen YoY), respectively, both of which reached record highs.
- The consolidated capital adequacy ratio (Japanese standard) remained high at 10.48%, reflecting the Bank's substantial internal reserves and sound asset holdings.

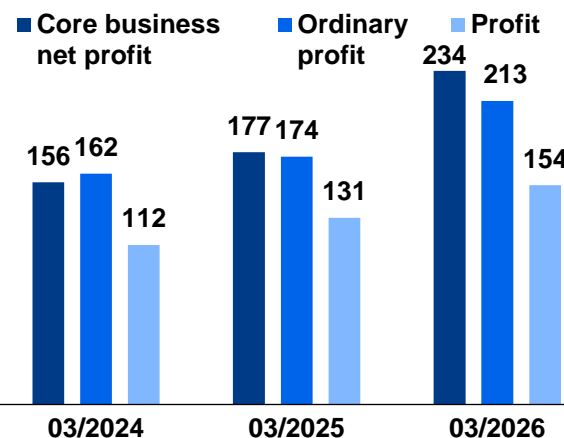
● Total Deposits (Incl. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit) and Loans (Average Balance)

■ Total deposits ■ Loans (Unit: 100 million yen)

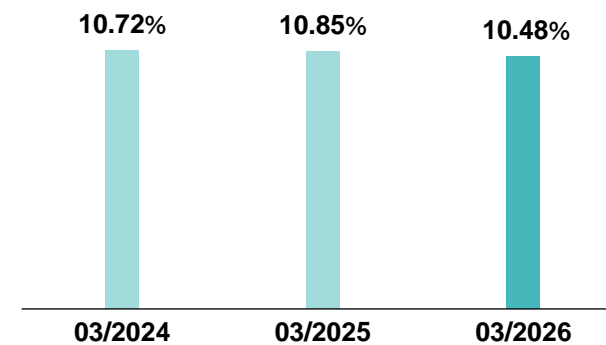


● Profit

(Unit: 100 million yen)



● Capital Adequacy Ratio (Consolidated)



Bank Profits and Losses (Non-consolidated)

(Unit: Million yen)

		03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 03/2025
Ordinary income	1	59,223	61,693	76,492	14,798
Gross business profit	2	44,587	44,877	44,695	(182)
[Core business gross profit]	3	44,232	46,834	53,529	6,695
Net interest income	4	37,026	39,881	46,680	6,798
Net fees and commissions	5	7,159	7,809	7,931	122
Other business profit	6	402	(2,814)	(9,917)	(7,103)
Gains/losses on bonds	7	355	(1,956)	(8,834)	(6,877)
Expenses (excl. temporary processing)	(-) 8	28,575	29,126	30,040	914
Personnel expenses	(-) 9	13,847	14,611	15,230	618
Non-personnel expenses	(-) 10	12,947	12,768	12,957	188
Taxes	(-) 11	1,780	1,746	1,853	106
Net business profit (before general provision of allowance for loan losses)	12	16,011	15,751	14,654	(1,096)
Core business net profit	13	15,656	17,707	23,489	5,781
Core business net profit (excl. gain/loss from cancellation of investment trusts)	14	14,800	18,083	23,388	5,305

■ **Gross business profit (see No. 2 in table) down 0.1 billion yen YoY**
Core business gross profit (see No. 3) up 6.6 billion yen YoY

- Net interest income: Up 6.7 billion yen YoY due to higher income from interest on loans and discounts and interest and dividends on securities as well as lower foreign currency funding costs despite an increase in interest on deposits
- Net fees and commissions: Up 0.1 billion yen YoY due to increases in financial instruments intermediary service fees and corporate fees despite lower sales of individual annuities, etc.
- Other business profit: Down 7.1 billion yen YoY due to a decrease in profits related to bonds such as government bonds following the sale of low-yield bonds and a decrease in profits on foreign exchange transactions for foreign currency funding

■ **Core business net profit (see No. 13) up 5.7 billion yen YoY**

- Expenses increased by 0.9 billion yen YoY due to higher personnel expenses from the introduction of share-based compensation system for employees and basic pay increases, along with an increase in non-personnel expenses stemming from donations related to our 130th anniversary commemorative business. Together with the above factors, core business net profit increased by 5.7 billion yen YoY.

*Core business gross profit 3=2-7 Core business net profit 13=3-8

*Net business profit 16=2-8-15 (equivalent to operating income in general corporate financial accounting).

Bank Profits and Losses (Non-consolidated) (Unit: Million yen)

			03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 03/2025
General provision of allowance for loan losses	(-)	15	(302)	(852)	(731)	120
Net business profit		16	16,313	16,603	15,385	(1,217)
Temporary profit/loss		17	(69)	800	5,933	5,132
Disposal of non-performing loans	(-)	18	2,934	2,916	2,842	(73)
Provision of allowance for individual loan losses	(-)	19	2,699	2,730	2,478	(251)
Recoveries of written-off receivables		20	938	1,239	579	(660)
Stock-related profits/losses		21	1,939	2,601	8,362	5,761
Ordinary profit		22	16,244	17,403	21,319	3,915
Extraordinary income/losses		23	(651)	(272)	(44)	228
Profit		24	11,213	13,185	15,450	2,264
Credit costs (15+18)	(-)	25	2,632	2,064	2,111	47
Actual credit costs (15+18-20)	(-)	26	1,693	824	1,532	707
Core business net profit ROA			0.40%	0.44%	0.57%	0.13%
Profit ROA			0.29%	0.33%	0.37%	0.04%
Profit ROE			3.78%	4.07%	4.33%	0.26%

Actual credit costs (see No. 26) increased by 0.7 billion yen YoY

- General provision of allowance for loan losses increased by 0.1 billion yen YoY due to higher expected loss ratio, etc., despite the end of additional provisions for the land transportation industry that was likely to be affected by the 2024 Problem.
- Provision of allowance for individual loan losses was down 0.2 billion YoY due to lower levels of bankruptcies.
- Recoveries of written-off receivables were down 0.6 billion yen YoY.

Ordinary profit (see No. 22) increased by 3.9 billion yen YoY, while profit (see No. 24) was up 2.2 billion yen.

- Ordinary profit was up 3.9 billion yen YoY due to the above factors in addition to a 1.1-billion-yen decrease in gains related to securities (No.7 + No.21).
- Profit was up 2.2 billion yen YoY.

*Core business gross profit 3=2-7 Core business net profit 13=3-8

*Net business profit 16=2-8-15 (equivalent to operating income in general corporate financial accounting).

- Core business gross profit exceeded financial forecasts (released with the Q2 financial statements) by 1.9 billion yen, mainly because net interest income exceeded the plan, especially interest and dividends on securities. The detailed breakdown is as follows.
 - Net interest income exceeded the forecast by 1.7 billion yen due to increases in interest and dividends on securities and interest on loans and discounts, despite interest on deposits remaining almost unchanged from the plan.
 - Net fees and commissions exceeded the forecast by 0.3 billion yen due to steady growth in financial instruments intermediary service fees and corporate fees compared to the forecast.
- Core business net profit exceeded the forecast by 2.0 billion yen due not only to the above factors, but also due to lower expenses compared to the forecast.
- Actual credit costs fell below the forecast by 0.7 billion yen due to a decrease in provision of allowance for individual loan losses compared to the plan.
- Despite gains related to securities falling below the forecast, ordinary profit and profit were each up 0.9 billion yen due to the factors above.

Forecast and Actual Results Compared (Non-consolidated)

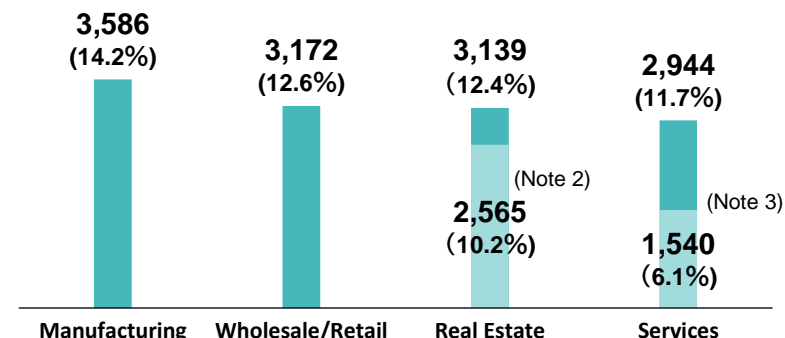
(Unit: 100 million yen)

		03/2026 forecast	03/2026 results	Compared	Change (%)
Ordinary income		705	764	59	8.3%
Gross business profit		481	446	(35)	(7.2)%
[Core business gross profit]		516	535	19	3.6%
Net interest income		449	466	17	3.7%
Net fees and commissions		76	79	3	3.9%
Other business profit		(44)	(99)	(55)	—
Gains/losses on bonds		(35)	(88)	(53)	—
Expenses (excl. temporary processing)	(-)	302	300	(2)	(0.6)%
Core business net profit		214	234	20	9.3%
Net business profit		185	153	(32)	(17.2)%
Ordinary profit		204	213	9	4.4%
Extraordinary income/losses		(1)	(0)	1	—
Profit		145	154	9	6.2%
Gains/losses related to securities		13	(4)	(17)	(130.7)%
Total actual credit cost		22	15	(7)	(31.8)%

- The loan balance (average balance) increased by 100.4 billion yen (4.2%) YoY to 2,464.8 billion yen.
- General loans increased by 100.2 billion yen YoY as a result of wide-ranging efforts on loans to mainstay SMEs based on business potential assessments as well as loans for ocean-going vessels.
- Loans to local governments were up 3.9 billion yen YoY.
- Personal loans decreased by 3.8 billion yen YoY due to a 5.0-billion-yen decrease in housing loans.

● Loan Balance for Primary Industries (March 31, 2026)

(Unit: 100 million yen)



*1 Percentages show the proportion compared to overall loans.

*2 The 256.5 billion yen (10.2%) portion of the Real Estate sector refers to real estate rentals and management.

*3 The 154.0 billion yen (6.1%) portion of the Services sector refers to health and welfare services.

Loan Balance Over Time

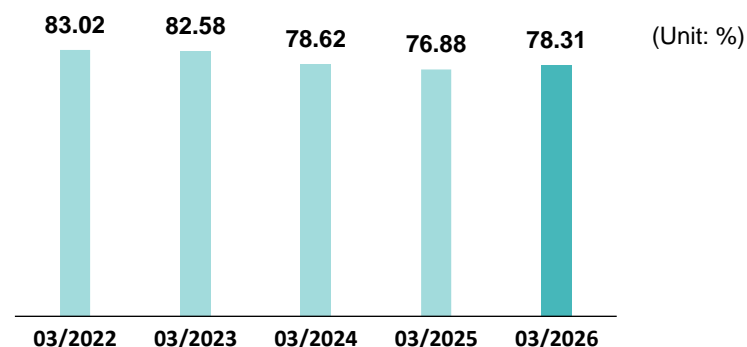
(Unit: 100 million yen)

Average balance	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Loans	21,734	23,392	24,486	22,064	23,644	24,648	161	1,004
General loans	16,503	18,168	19,224	16,855	18,433	19,436	211	1,002
Local governments, etc.	1,819	1,773	1,834	1,787	1,762	1,801	(32)	39
Personal loans	3,411	3,450	3,426	3,421	3,448	3,410	(16)	(38)
Housing loans	3,167	3,196	3,162	3,174	3,193	3,142	(19)	(50)
Ratio of personal loans	15.6%	14.7%	13.9%	15.5%	14.5%	13.8%	(0.1)%	(0.7)%

Balance at end of period	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Loans	21,997	23,586	24,560	23,398	24,568	25,247	687	679
General loans	16,798	18,377	19,387	18,167	19,225	20,065	678	839
Local governments, etc.	1,769	1,751	1,768	1,788	1,902	1,804	35	(97)
Personal loans	3,429	3,457	3,404	3,442	3,439	3,377	(26)	(62)

- As a result of efforts to strengthen the Bank's business model of lending to SMEs, the average balance of loans in Tokushima Prefecture increased by 1.5 billion yen year on year, while in the Kanto, Chushikoku, and Kansai regions it increased by 40.7 billion yen, 39.5 billion yen, and 18.6 billion yen, respectively.
- The ratio of loans receivable from SMEs and individuals to the total loan balance remained high, up 1.43 points year on year to 78.31%.

● Ratio of Loans Receivable from SMEs and Individuals to Total Loan Balance Over Time



Loan Balance by Region

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Average balance	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Loans	21,734	23,392	24,486	22,064	23,644	24,648	161	1,004
Tokushima Prefecture	12,424	12,989	13,006	12,539	12,955	12,971	(34)	15
Kansai Region	4,510	4,548	4,715	4,511	4,590	4,776	61	186
Chushikoku Region	1,930	2,112	2,532	1,979	2,219	2,615	82	395
Kanto Region	2,870	3,742	4,232	3,033	3,877	4,285	53	407

Balance at end period	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Loans	21,997	23,586	24,560	23,398	24,568	25,247	687	679
Tokushima Prefecture	12,497	12,984	12,899	13,026	13,129	12,979	80	(149)
Kansai Region	4,529	4,606	4,795	4,592	4,685	4,906	111	221
Chushikoku Region	1,943	2,118	2,636	2,113	2,531	2,761	124	230
Kanto Region	3,027	3,877	4,229	3,665	4,222	4,600	371	377

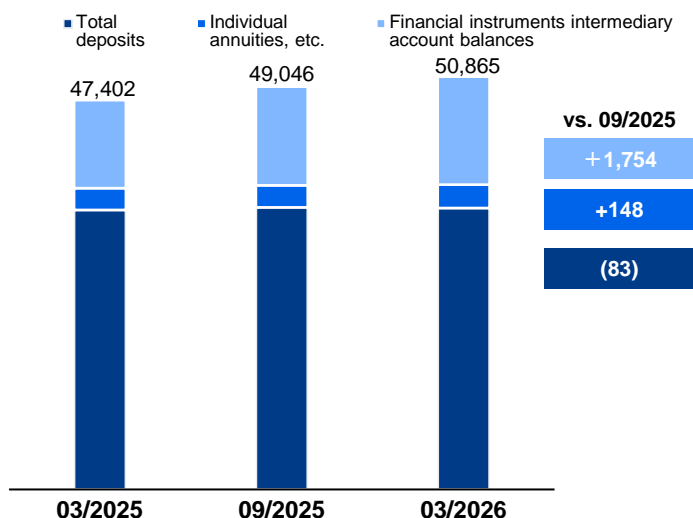
[Reference]

Balance at end period	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Loan balance to SMEs, etc.	17,808	18,290	18,988	18,396	18,889	19,772	783	882
Loan balance to credit guarantee associations	2,610	2,537	2,542	2,554	2,547	2,500	(41)	(46)

- Total deposits (average balance), including negotiable certificates of deposit, increased by 78.7 billion yen (2.3% YoY) to 3,407.5 billion yen due to steady growth in corporate and public money deposits.
- Through our partnership with Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., we act as a one-stop shop for high value-added comprehensive financial services, such as deposits, insurance, and Nomura Securities products. The balance in Nomura Securities financial intermediary services has been on the steady rise.
- Assets under custody from customers—comprising the sum of the end-of-period balance of individual annuities, as well as the end-of-period balance of assets under custody (market value) of stocks, investment trusts, etc. in the financial instruments intermediary service—increased by 321.8 billion yen YoY to 1,658.3 billion yen.

● **Total Deposits + Individual Annuities, Etc. + Financial Instruments Intermediary Account Balances Over Time (Note 1)**

(Unit: 100 million yen)



(Note 1) The sum of total deposits, individual annuities, etc., and financial instruments intermediary account balances.

(Note 2) "Individual annuities, etc." includes the year-end balances of lump-sum variable insurance, fixed return insurance and whole-life insurance.

Deposit Balances Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Average balance	09/2024	09/2025	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Deposits (A)	31,635	32,451	31,732	32,398	(53)	665
Negotiable certificates of deposit (B)	1,610	1,538	1,555	1,677	138	122
Total deposits (A+B)	33,246	33,990	33,288	34,075	85	787
Retail deposits	20,979	20,842	20,963	21,011	168	47
Corporate deposits	9,137	9,852	9,190	9,821	(31)	630
Public money deposits	2,732	2,905	2,738	2,853	(52)	114

Balance at end of period	09/2024	09/2025	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Deposits (A)	31,654	32,448	32,722	32,876	427	153
Negotiable certificates of deposit (B)	1,643	1,916	1,315	1,405	(511)	90
Total deposits (A+B)	33,297	34,364	34,037	34,281	(83)	244
Retail deposits	20,921	20,751	20,895	21,348	597	452
Corporate deposits	8,878	9,952	9,656	9,355	(597)	(301)
Public money deposits	2,902	2,946	2,842	2,922	(24)	79

Balance of Assets Under Custody Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Balance at end of period	09/2024	09/2025	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Individual annuities, etc. (C) (Note 2)	2,557	2,670	2,630	2,818	148	187
Total financial instruments intermediary account balances (D)	11,243	12,011	10,734	13,765	1,754	3,030
Financial instruments intermediary accounts with Nomura Securities (Note 3)	11,102	11,840	10,589	13,579	1,739	2,990
Financial instruments intermediary accounts apart from Nomura Securities (Note 4)	141	170	145	185	15	40
Balance of accounts under custody (C+D)	13,800	14,681	13,365	16,583	1,902	3,218
[Ref.] Financial instruments intermediary accounts	98,041	102,101	100,125	99,668	(2,433)	(457)

(Note 3) In accordance with the Bank's comprehensive business partnership with Nomura Securities, the Bank's securities accounts (public bonds and investment trusts) were transferred to a financial instruments intermediary account with Nomura Securities as a consignor on June 21, 2021.

(Note 4) This is a financial instruments intermediary account with Shikoku Alliance Securities Co., Ltd., Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. and SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. as consignors.

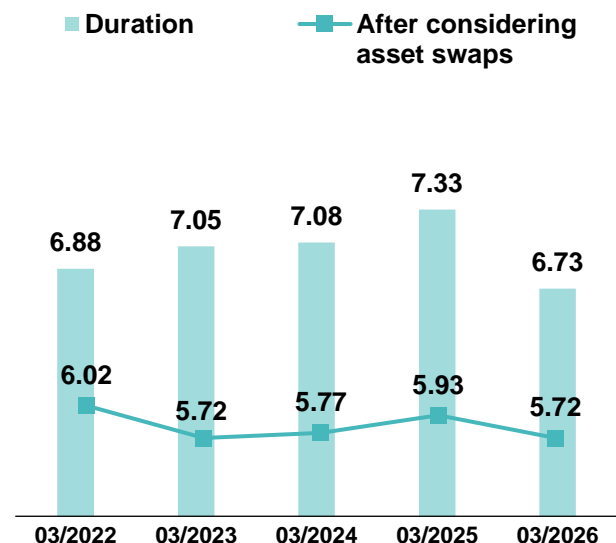
- The balance of securities at the end of the period rose to 1,186.6 billion yen (up 142.1 billion yen YoY), mainly due to increases in shares, foreign securities, and investment trusts in response to a weakening yen and higher stock prices, as a result of securing stable profits by monitoring market trends and pursuing agile management.
- Valuation gain on securities increased by 70.6 billion year on year to 179.5 billion yen due to the rise in stock prices (shares +67.0 billion yen, bonds -25.2 billion yen, other securities [foreign securities, investment trusts, etc.] +28.9 billion yen).

Securities Balance Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Balance at end of period	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Total securities	10,184	10,571	11,070	10,602	10,445	11,866	796	1,421
Government bonds	1,391	1,823	1,807	1,570	1,737	1,909	102	172
Regional bonds	1,650	1,444	1,589	1,585	1,416	1,769	179	352
Corporate bonds	2,875	2,493	2,274	2,712	2,339	2,055	(218)	(283)
Shares	1,526	1,967	2,078	1,794	1,947	2,624	545	677
Other	2,741	2,843	3,320	2,939	3,005	3,508	187	502
Foreign securities	840	902	1,164	941	1,046	1,231	67	185
Investment trusts	1,901	1,940	2,156	1,998	1,959	2,276	120	317

Duration (Note 1) Over Time (Unit: Year)



[Ref.] Average balance

(Unit: 100 million yen)

	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Total securities	9,234	9,581	9,590	9,338	9,539	9,715	125	176

Valuation Gains (Losses) on Securities

(Unit: 100 million yen)

End of period	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Total securities	817	1,321	1,392	1,229	1,088	1,795	402	706
Shares	843	1,259	1,365	1,096	1,224	1,894	529	670
Bonds	(137)	(182)	(427)	(127)	(373)	(Note 2)(626)	(198)	(252)
Other	111	243	455	260	237	526	71	289
Foreign securities	(34)	17	17	(5)	3	4	(12)	1
Investment trusts	145	226	438	265	233	521	83	288

(Note 1)

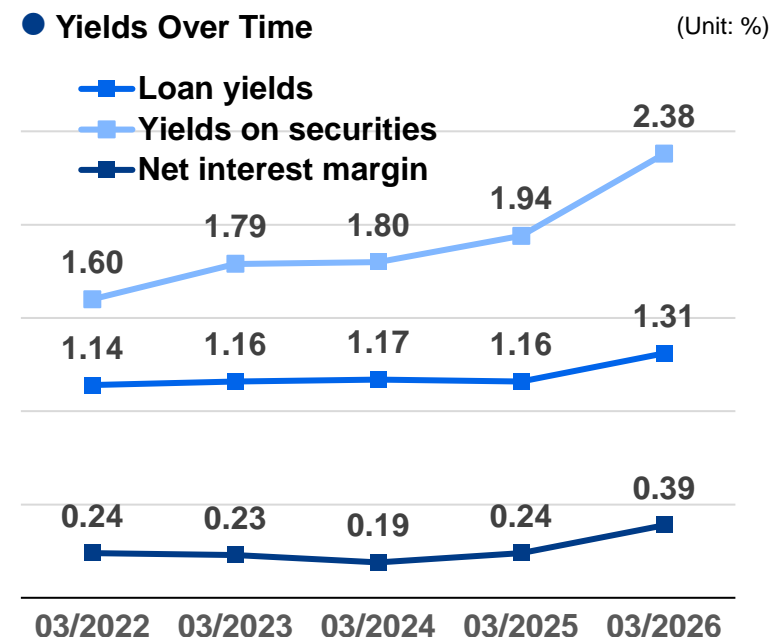
Duration is a bond's average payback period.

Asset swaps are transactions in which coupon income from government bonds and other bonds held by a company are converted to floating interest rates through interest rate swaps. The duration of foreign currency bonds is 4.25 years.

(Note 2)

Given into consideration 18.8 billion yen of valuation gain on yen-interest rate swaps, substantial valuation gains (losses) on bonds are -43.7 billion yen.

- Loan yields increased to 1.31% (up 0.15 percentage points YoY) due to rising market interest rates and efforts to ensure appropriate pricing based on the level of risk.
- Yields on securities increased to 2.38% (up 0.44 percentage points YoY) mainly due to higher dividends (distributions) from shares and investment trusts and higher yields on domestic bonds.
- Yields on financing increased to 1.51% (up 0.23 percentage points YoY), mainly due to the above factors.
- Cost of financing increased to 1.12% (up 0.08 percentage points YoY) mainly due to higher yields on deposits. As a result, the net interest margin increased to 0.39% (up 0.15 percentage points YoY).



Yields

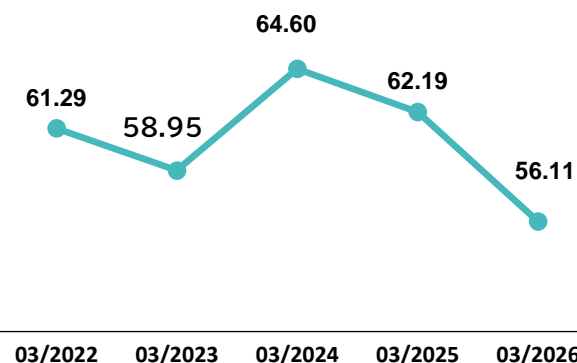
(Unit: %)

	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Yields on financing (A)	1.25	1.23	1.44	1.24	1.28	1.51	0.07	0.23
Yields on loans (a)	1.17	1.13	1.28	1.17	1.16	1.31	0.03	0.15
Yields on securities	1.68	1.83	2.24	1.80	1.94	2.38	0.14	0.44
Cost of financing (B)	1.11	1.02	1.11	1.05	1.04	1.12	0.01	0.08
Yields on deposits (b)	0.02	0.03	0.18	0.02	0.07	0.21	0.03	0.14
Deposit and loan rate difference (a)-(b)	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.09	1.10	0.00	0.01
Net interest margin (A)-(B)	0.14	0.21	0.33	0.19	0.24	0.39	0.06	0.15

- Expenses increased to 30.0 billion yen (up 0.9 billion yen YoY) mainly due to higher personnel expenses.
 - Personnel expenses increased by 0.6 billion yen YoY due to higher human capital investments, including the introduction of a share-based compensation system for employees and basic pay increases.
 - Non-personnel expenses increased by 0.1 billion yen YoY, due to greater donations related to our 130th anniversary commemorative business, despite lower depreciation associated with system investment.
 - Taxes increased by 0.1 billion yen YoY due to higher consumption tax stemming from higher capital investments.
- The expense ratio (adjusted OHR [see note]) decreased to 56.11% (down 6.08 percentage points YoY) due to a significant increase in core business gross profit.

Adjusted OHR Over Time

(Unit: %)



(Note) Adjusted OHR = Expenses ÷ Core business gross profit (gross business profit - gains/losses on bonds)

Expenses and Adjusted OHR

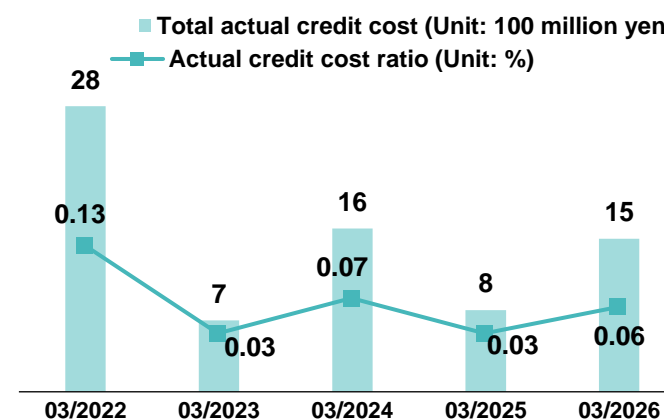
(Unit: 100 million yen)

	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 03/2025
Expenses	146	146	151	285	291	300	9
Personnel expenses	70	72	77	138	146	152	6
Non-personnel expenses	65	64	63	129	127	129	1
Taxes	10	10	10	17	17	18	1

	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 03/2025
Adjusted OHR	68.38%	63.21%	58.30%	64.60%	62.19%	56.11%	(6.08)%
Adjusted personnel expenses OHR	32.75%	31.09%	29.69%	31.30%	31.19%	28.45%	(2.74)%
Adjusted non-personnel expenses OHR	30.69%	27.80%	24.59%	29.27%	27.26%	24.20%	(3.06)%

- Provision of allowance for individual loan losses decreased by 0.2 billion yen YoY to 2.4 billion yen due to a low level of bankruptcies despite reclassification of borrowers by rigorous asset assessments. In addition, general provision of allowance for loan losses increased by 0.1 billion yen YoY due to a higher expected loss ratio despite the ending of additional provisions for the land transportation industry out of concerns over the impact of the 2024 Problem. As a result, credit costs largely remained unchanged at 2.1 billion yen.
- After deducting 0.5 billion yen in recoveries of written-off receivables, actual credit costs increased by 0.7 billion yen YoY to 1.5 billion yen, and the actual credit cost ratio was 0.06%.

Actual Credit Cost and Actual Credit Cost Ratio Over Time



Disposal of Non-performing Loans

(Unit: Million yen)

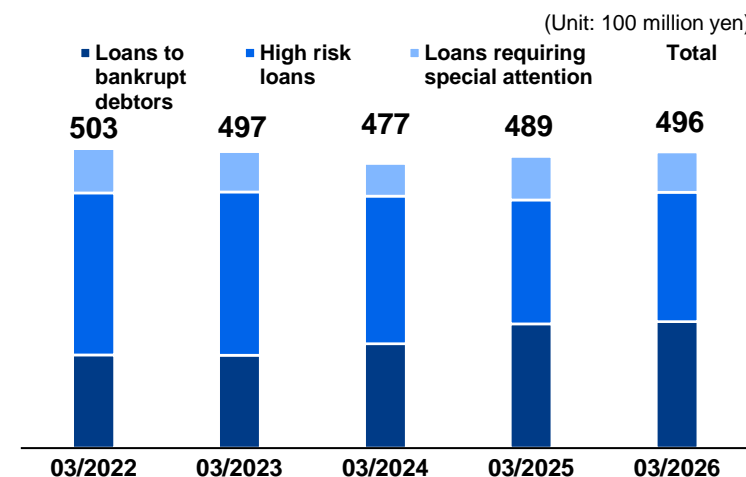
	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 03/2025
Provision of allowance for individual loan losses	1,215	1,307	1,249	2,699	2,730	2,478	(251)
Repayment of loans	3	4	2	7	7	3	(4)
Provision for contingent loss	1	(80)	69	84	(18)	208	227
Loss on sale of receivables	41	54	78	143	197	152	(45)
Total disposal of non-performing loans (1)	1,262	1,285	1,399	2,934	2,916	2,842	(73)
General provision of allowance for loan losses (2)	(163)	(472)	(165)	(302)	(852)	(731)	120
Recoveries of written-off receivables (3)	738	281	305	938	1,239	579	(660)
Total credit cost (4) [(1)+(2)]	1,098	812	1,234	2,632	2,064	2,111	47
Credit cost ratio	0.10%	0.06%	0.10%	0.11%	0.08%	0.08%	0.00%
Total actual credit cost (5) [(1)+(2)-(3)]	360	531	928	1,693	824	1,532	707
Actual credit cost ratio	0.03%	0.04%	0.07%	0.07%	0.03%	0.06%	0.03%

(Note 1) Credit cost ratio = (4) ÷ average balance of loans during the period (annualized for each September period)

(Note 2) Actual credit cost ratio = (5) ÷ average balance of loans during the period (same as above)

- Loans disclosed under the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions increased to 49.6 billion yen (up 0.7 billion yen YoY) as a result of reclassification of borrowers and ongoing efforts to facilitate SME financing including support for business improvement.
- The ratio of disclosed loans under the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions was 1.95% (down 0.02 percentage points YoY) due to an increase in the total credit balance.

Loans Disclosed Under the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions Over Time



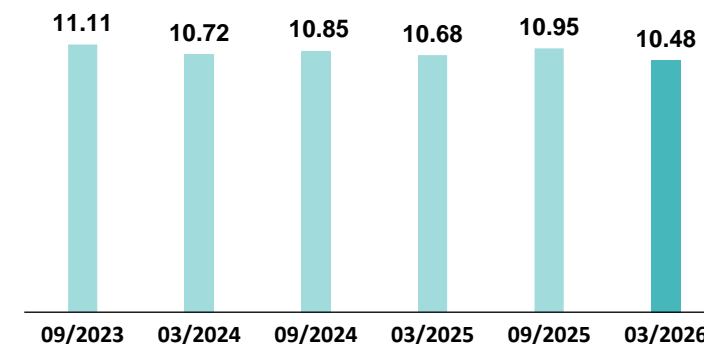
Loans Disclosed Under the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions Over Time (Unit: Million yen)

Balance at end of period	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Loans to bankrupt debtors	15,336	20,600	20,801	17,500	20,838	21,218	417	380
High risk loans	27,922	20,294	21,741	24,756	20,792	21,688	(53)	895
Loans requiring special attention	5,845	6,719	6,999	5,527	7,290	6,787	(212)	(503)
Total disclosed loans (a)	49,103	47,614	49,543	47,784	48,921	49,694	151	773
Normal loans (b)	2,178,030	2,337,408	2,430,998	2,320,105	2,433,235	2,498,535	67,537	65,300
Ratio of total disclosed loans to total credit balance (a)/((a)+(b))	2.20%	2.00%	2.00%	2.02%	1.97%	1.95%	(0.05)%	(0.02)%
Total provision of allowance for loan losses (c)	11,664	11,833	12,771	11,588	12,407	12,441	(330)	33
Collateral, guarantees, etc. (d)	29,782	28,841	29,329	29,137	29,560	30,591	1,261	1,030
Preservation rate ((c)+(d))/(a)	84.40%	85.42%	84.97%	85.22%	85.78%	86.59%	1.62%	0.81%

- The consolidated capital adequacy ratio (Japanese standard) decreased to 10.48% (down 0.20 percentage points YoY) due to an increase in risk-weighted assets resulting mainly from enhanced fund management, remaining high overall due to enhanced internal reserves and sound asset holdings.
- The non-consolidated capital adequacy ratio was 10.21%.

● Capital Adequacy Ratio (Consolidated) Over Time

(Unit: %)



(Note) After application of transitional measures for figures up to period ended 09/2023

Consolidated) Basel III Standards

(Unit: 100 million yen)

	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	03/2024	03/2025	03/2026	vs. 09/2025	vs. 03/2025
Amount of (core) equity	2,376	2,444	2,515	2,399	2,471	2,542	27	71
Amount of basic items	2,406	2,471	2,540	2,427	2,498	2,564	24	66
Shareholders' equity related to common shares	2,345	2,422	2,496	2,372	2,452	2,526	29	73
Amount of adjusted items	29	27	25	27	27	22	(3)	(4)
Risk-weighted assets	21,378	22,512	22,950	22,378	23,129	24,241	1,291	1,111
Capital adequacy ratio	11.11%	10.85%	10.95%	10.72%	10.68%	10.48%	(0.47)%	(0.20)%

Non-consolidated

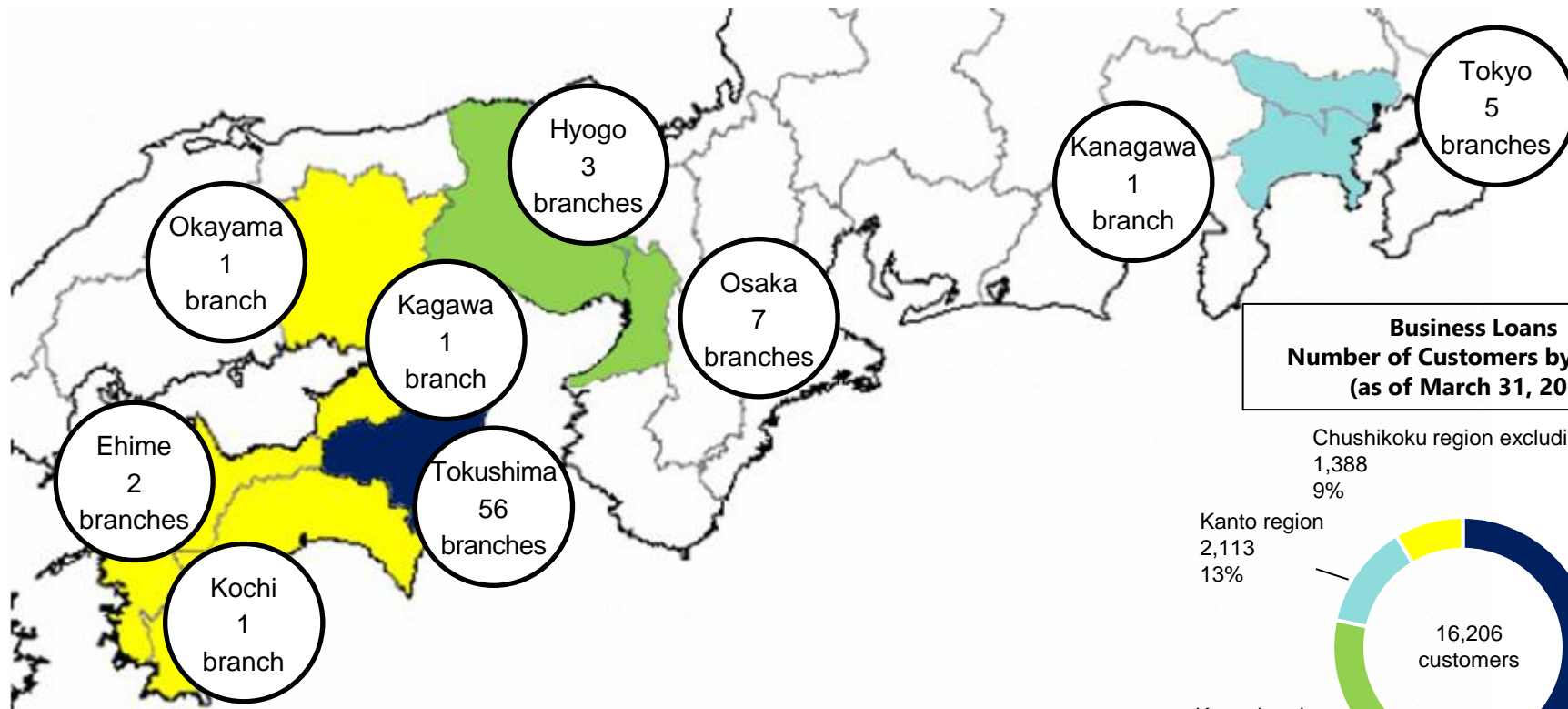
Capital adequacy ratio	10.79%	10.54%	10.68%	10.43%	10.43%	10.21%	(0.47)%	(0.22)%
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- Although the economy is expected to grow moderately in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027, the outlook remains uncertain, and caution remains warranted over the impact of fluctuations in international financial capital markets, protracted geopolitical risks, and changes in the economic and fiscal policies of individual countries on the Japanese economy and prices by way of import prices and corporate activities. Against such a backdrop, thanks to the following factors, core business net profit, ordinary profit, and profit are forecast to grow YoY by 8.8 billion yen to 32.2 billion yen, by 4.3 billion yen to 25.6 billion yen, and by 2.2 billion yen to 17.6 billion yen, respectively. All are forecast to be record highs.
- Core business gross profit is forecast to grow to 64.1 billion yen (up 10.6 billion yen YoY). The detailed breakdown is as follows.
 - Net interest income is projected to increase by 2.4 billion yen YoY due to an increase in the loan balance, mainly for SME customers, strengthened investment in securities, and other efforts.
 - Net fees and commissions are forecast to increase by 0.4 billion yen due to an increase in corporate fees and financial instruments intermediary service fees.
 - Other business profit (excluding gains/losses on bonds) is forecast to increase by 7.9 billion yen due to the recording of gain on the partial cancellation of asset swaps.
- Increases in human capital investment, digital investment, and other costs are expected to raise expenses to 31.9 billion yen (up 1.9 billion yen YoY).
- Gains/losses related to securities are expected to decrease by 3.8 billion yen YoY to (4.2) billion yen due to the recording of loss on sale of bonds and gain on sale of equity securities, etc.
- Actual credit cost is forecast to increase to 2.2 billion yen (up 0.7 billion yen YoY).

Financial Results Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2027 (Non-consolidated)

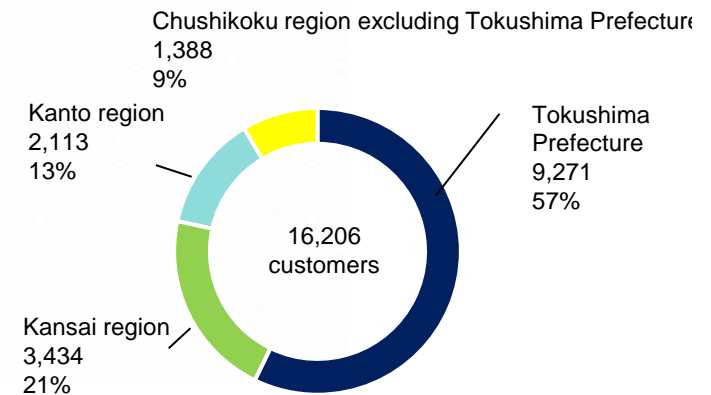
(Unit: 100 million yen)

		Actual results 03/2026	Forecast 09/2026	Forecast 03/2027	vs. 03/2026
Ordinary income		764	493	989	225
Gross business profit		446	226	452	6
Core business gross profit		535	322	641	106
Net interest income		466	244	490	24
Net fees and commissions		79	43	83	4
Other business profit		(99)	(60)	(121)	(22)
Gains/losses on bonds		(88)	(96)	(189)	(101)
Expenses (excl. temporary processing)	(-)	300	160	319	19
Core business net profit		234	162	322	88
Net business profit		153	65	132	(21)
Ordinary profit		213	133	256	43
Extraordinary income/losses		(0)	(4)	(6)	(6)
Profit		154	89	176	22
Gains/losses related to securities		(4)	(16)	(42)	(38)
Total actual credit cost		15	11	22	7



*In-store branches are excluded.

Business Loans
Number of Customers by Region
(as of March 31, 2026)



*As of March 31, 2026, 43% of our business loan customers were outside of Tokushima Prefecture.

Business Model: Promote Transactions with SMEs Through “Long-term Relationships”

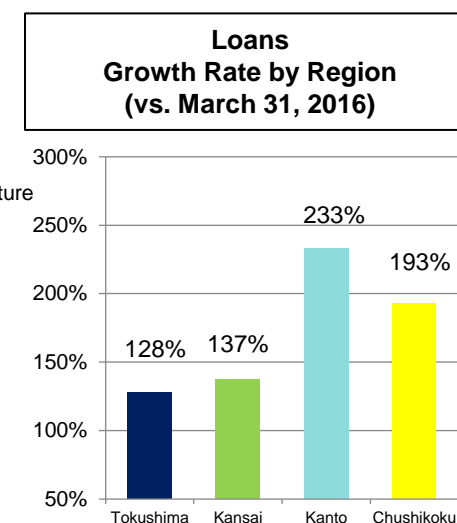
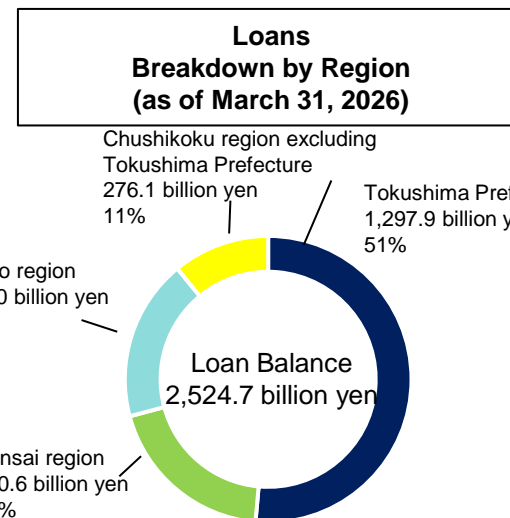
The Bank has promoted transactions with SMEs based on a vision of “long-term relationships,” which is a traditional business policy of the Bank to contribute to continuous development of customers through long-lasting transactions over generations. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the ratio of loans receivable from SMEs and individuals to the total loan balance was 78.31%, which maintained higher level than the average of regional banks.

Generally, the performance of SMEs is considered more susceptible to economic conditions than large companies. The Bank’s business model is based on this assumption and designed to continuously support our customers’ business. We are committed to deeply understanding our customers and their actual business conditions and supporting their growth through consulting in order to become a bank that is needed and indispensable.

Strong Customer Base and Network

The Bank has 56 branches in Tokushima Prefecture and 21 branches in the Kansai, Kanto, and Chushikoku regions. This includes the Imabari Corporate Sales Department in Ehime Prefecture and the Keihan Corporate Sales Department in Osaka Prefecture which were established in 2023. The Bank's strengths lie in its high market share in Tokushima Prefecture and the branch network overarching the Kansai, Kanto, and Chushikoku regions, which we have built up over the years. We intend to utilize these sales bases to further enhance our business matchmaking services and other support structures for customers.

The population in Tokushima Prefecture has been declining at a rapid pace amid an aging population and the prefecture's gross domestic product accounts for less than 1% of the national total. Nevertheless, the Bank established the Osaka Branch as early as its establishment in 1896 and the Tokyo Branch in 1965. With this early opening of branches in the Kansai and Kanto regions where population and industry are concentrated, the Bank has been evolving its "long-term relationships" ever since. We are aiming for further growth as the fertile market presents more room for increasing the share of loans.

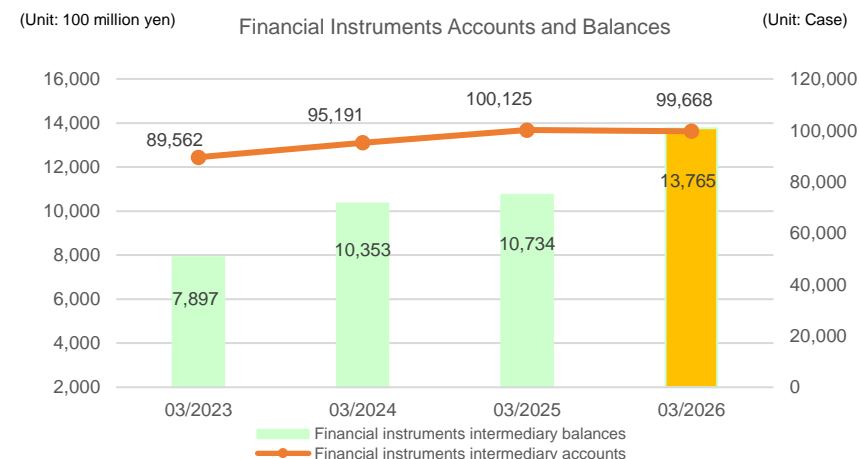


*Growth rate with March 31, 2016 as 100%.

*The loan balance outside of Tokushima Prefecture has increased from 41% to 49% in the last 10 years.

Provide Comprehensive Financial Services Through an Extensive Branch Network

Since the start of the comprehensive business partnership with Nomura Securities, both the financial instruments intermediary balances and the number of accounts have steadily been increasing. As of March 2024, the securities intermediary balance exceeded 1 trillion yen, achieving the initial five-year target two years ahead of schedule. Leveraging our extensive branch network, we will operate both within and outside of the prefecture, striving to provide comprehensive financial services including deposits and insurance.



1 Efforts to support customers' business management

- Established a consultation desk for the U.S. additional tariff measures and started offering the Awagin Emergency Special Support Fund (for Measures Against the U.S. Additional Tariff), which swiftly provides necessary funds in the form of loans (April 2025). We added customers impacted by the escalating situation in the Middle East as eligible for support and extended the support period (March 2026)
- Launched the Awagin Business Portal with the aim of improving the convenience of digital channels for corporate and solo proprietor customers and enhancing communication with them (May 2025)
- Started a one-stop, fully in-house recruitment and placement business that can seamlessly match management executives and specialized talent with companies (October 2025)
- Launched the Awagin Innovation Fund with the aim of supporting startup companies in the seed or early stages, with a focus on Tokushima Prefecture, together with Awagin Capital, as well as increased total capital in the Awagin Future Creation Fund, which we established in October 2023, from 1.0 billion yen to 2.0 billion yen (January 2026)
- Held various seminars including the Awagin Digital Marketing Seminar, Start-up Seminar, and Business Continuity Seminar, as well as revised our Sustainable Finance Framework to support our corporate customers' efforts for SDGs and ESG (February 2026)

2 New services and campaigns

- Improved customer convenience by adding Tokushima Shinkin Bank and Anan Shinkin Bank to participating financial institutions of a project to standardize inheritance procedures, which has been implemented by the Bank and the Tokushima Taisho Bank, Ltd. (August 2025)
- Partnered with financial institutions in Tokushima Prefecture for the full digitalization of bills and checks, which is being promoted through coordinated efforts by the government, the business community, and the financial community (October 2025)
- Participated in Penly, a one-stop service for completing address change procedures offered by LIFE EVENT PLATFORM, Inc. (November 2025)
- Launched an online service that enables individual customers to reset their cash card PINs online, eliminating the need to visit a bank counter or fill out paper forms (March 2026)

3 Regional development through the Shikoku Alliance

- Began accepting applications for FY2025 for the Scholarship Return Support System, which was established in the previous fiscal year with the aim of supporting the retention and development of young talent [\(September 2025\)](#)
- Jointly hosted the Seminar to Support the Acceptance of Foreign Workers, aimed at promoting workplaces that can properly accept foreign human resources and enable them to prosper [\(March 2026\)](#)

4 SDG initiatives, capital policy, and other matters

- Upgraded the Regional Development Promotion Office of the Sales Promotion Dept. to the Regional Development Promotion Division in order to further strengthen initiatives for regional development and sophisticate solution functions, as well as newly established the Digital Innovation Promotion Section in the Business Management Division and the Anti-financial Crime Section in the Risk Management Division [\(June 2025\)](#)
- Participated in Online Company Presentation for Individual Investors hosted by Nomura Investor Relations Co., Ltd. [\(December 2025\)](#)
- Repurchased 175,000 treasury shares for 999 million yen [\(February to March 2026\)](#)
- In addition to an annual dividend of 142.50 yen per share (an increase of 47.50 yen YoY) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, which includes a commemorative dividend for the Bank's 130th anniversary, we plan to pay 10 yen commemorative dividend for the six months ending September 30, 2026
- Partially changed (expanded) our shareholder benefit program to further enhance the attractiveness of investing in the Bank's shares [\(March 2026\)](#)
- 130th anniversary commemorative businesses
 - Started offering the Awagin 130th Anniversary Commemorative Private Placed Bond [\(October 2025\)](#)
 - Implemented the Awagin 130th Anniversary Commemorative Thank-You Time Deposit Campaign, which applies a special interest rate to time deposits [\(November 2025\)](#)
 - Implemented the Awagin 130th Anniversary Commemorative 13 Thank-You Campaign, under which we plan to offer gifts with a total value of 100 million yen [\(February 2026\)](#)
 - Donated a total of 100 million yen to Tokushima Prefecture and 24 cities/towns/villages within the prefecture as part of the Thank-You Time Deposit Campaign

■ The Shikoku Alliance: Enhancing Measures to Revitalize Shikoku

- Enhance the attractiveness of the region as the region, customers and the four banks (The Awa Bank, The Hyakujushi Bank, The Iyo Bank, and The Shikoku Bank) grow and develop sustainably together.
- The independently managed four banks will maintain a healthy competitive relationship while combining their strengths and expertise to tackle the five themes for the growth of Shikoku.

Energize

Utilize

Connect

Nurture

Collaborate

Supporting the core business via the Shikoku Alliance

Shikoku Brand Inc.

- The four banks jointly support the branding and sales channel development for local products

Shikoku Alliance Capital Company Limited

- Offer Shikoku Sousei No. 3 Fund to support companies seeking to resolve issues such as business succession and achieve further growth

Shikoku's Vision for Tourism

- Partner with the Organization for Promotion of Tourism in SHIKOKU and Shikoku Economic Federation to promote "Shikoku's Vision for Tourism"
- Sponsor and participate in the Shikoku Omotenashi Henromichi Walk

Business plan contest

- Discover entrepreneurs with original business plans and support their commercialization

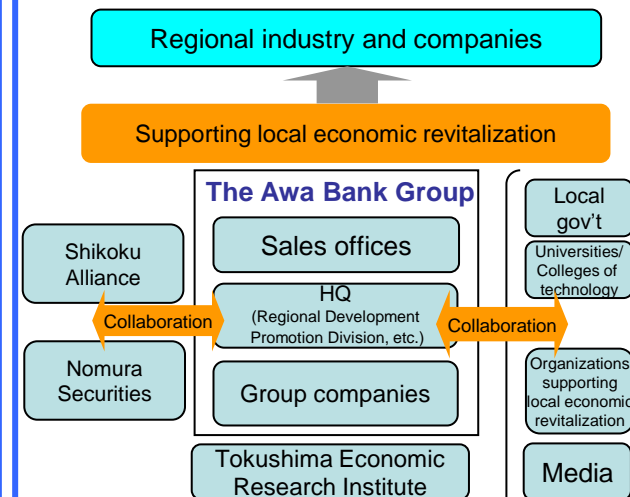
Organization of and participation in business meetings, social gatherings, and seminars

- Participate in the Taiwan Tourism Business Meeting
- Participate in the Business Challenge Messe
- Co-host four seminars to support the acceptance of foreign workers

Support for workers of companies in Shikoku

- The Shikoku Alliance Scholarship Return Support System

Industry, Government, Academia, Finance, Labor, and Media Cooperation



Support Measures

- Improving corporate competitiveness
- Supporting startups and new businesses
- Business matchmaking
- Management improvement and business recovery support
- Overseas business support
- Business succession, inheritance & M&A support
- Support for healthcare, nursing, tourism, agriculture, etc.

Business succession

- Co-establish the Awagin Search Fund with J-Search
- Offer the Awagin Future Creation Fund, Awagin Business Succession Fund, Awagin Growth Company Fund by Awagin Capital
- Business succession and M&A support by Awagin Consulting

Tourism promotion

- Collaboration with East Tokushima and Setouchi DMO
- Support for repurposing traditional and vacant houses
- Promoting cycling and Shikoku pilgrimage tourism



Support for entrepreneurs

- Hold start-up schools and entrepreneurship seminars
- Offer the Awagin Start-up Support 'Zero-one' Loan
- Offer the Awagin Innovation Fund by Awagin Capital



SDGs, GX

- SDG initiative support service
- Decarbonization pledge support service, GHG emissions calculation service

Local governments

- Conclude a partnership agreement with local governments in the prefecture regarding carbon neutrality, etc.
- Utilize hometown contribution taxation for companies
- Support urban planning, including use of shopping districts

Creating new added value by connecting customers to customers.

Producing a virtuous cycle of sustainable growth and development for both the region and our customers.

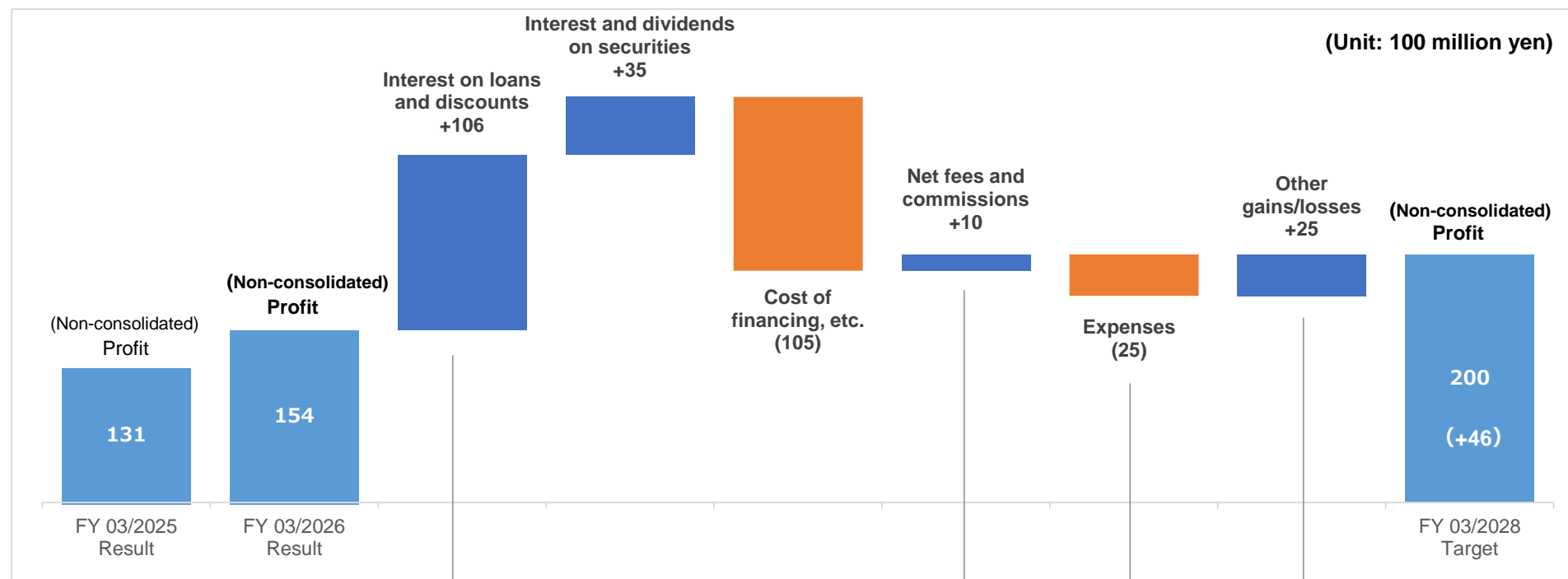
130th
1896-2026
想い、つなげる

Revisions to Management Targets

Management targets (Non-consolidated)	Actual results FY2025	[Revised] FY2027	[Previous] FY2027
Adjusted O H R	56.11%	<u>Under 55%</u>	Under 57%
Core business net profit ROA	0.57%	<u>0.60% or higher</u>	0.55% or higher
Profit	15.4 billion yen	<u>20.0 billion yen or higher</u>	18.0 billion yen or higher
Profit ROE	4.33%	5.00% or higher	5.00% or higher
<u>Dividend payout ratio (Consolidated)*1</u>	33.93%*2	40% or higher	40% or higher
ESG investments and financing balance	179.7 billion yen	300.0 billion yen	300.0 billion yen
Percentage of female managers	30.6%	30% or higher	30% or higher

*1 Shareholder return ratio (consolidated) target of **40% or higher** revised to dividend payout ratio (consolidated) target of **40% or higher**

*2 Excludes commemorative dividend for 130th anniversary.



Breakdown of interest on loans and discounts

Interest on yen-denominated loans	+107
Balance factors	+12
Yield factors	+95
Interest on foreign currency-denominated loans	(1)
Balance factors	+2
Yield factors	(3)

Breakdown of net fees and commissions

Core business support fees	+7
Finance	+2
Business succession/M&A	+3
Business matchmaking, etc.	+2
Fees on assets held at banks, etc.	+3

Breakdown of expenses

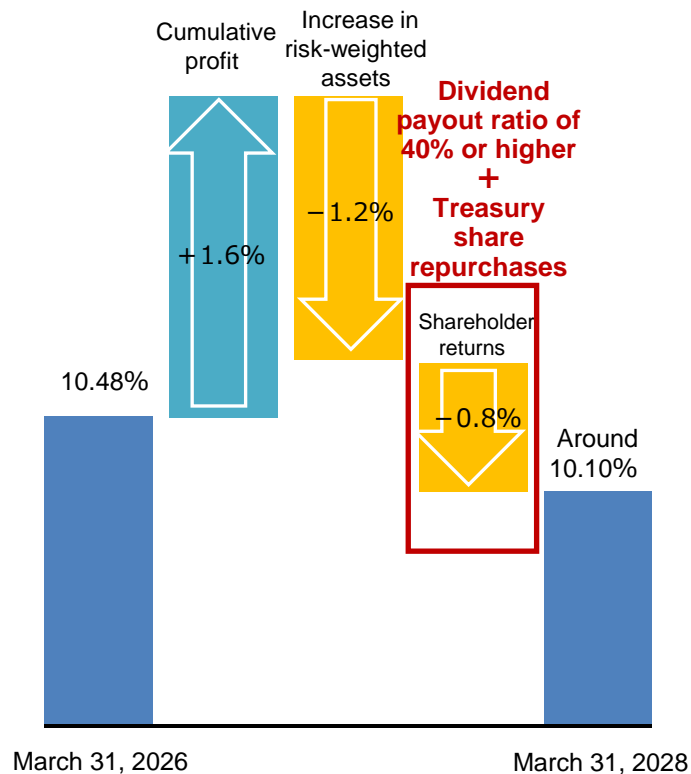
Personnel expenses (increase)	(14)
Non-personnel expenses (increase)	(10)
Taxes (increase)	(1)

Other gains/losses

Gains/losses related to securities	+47
Other business profit	+10
Actual credit cost (increase)	(7)
Taxes, etc. (increase)	(25)

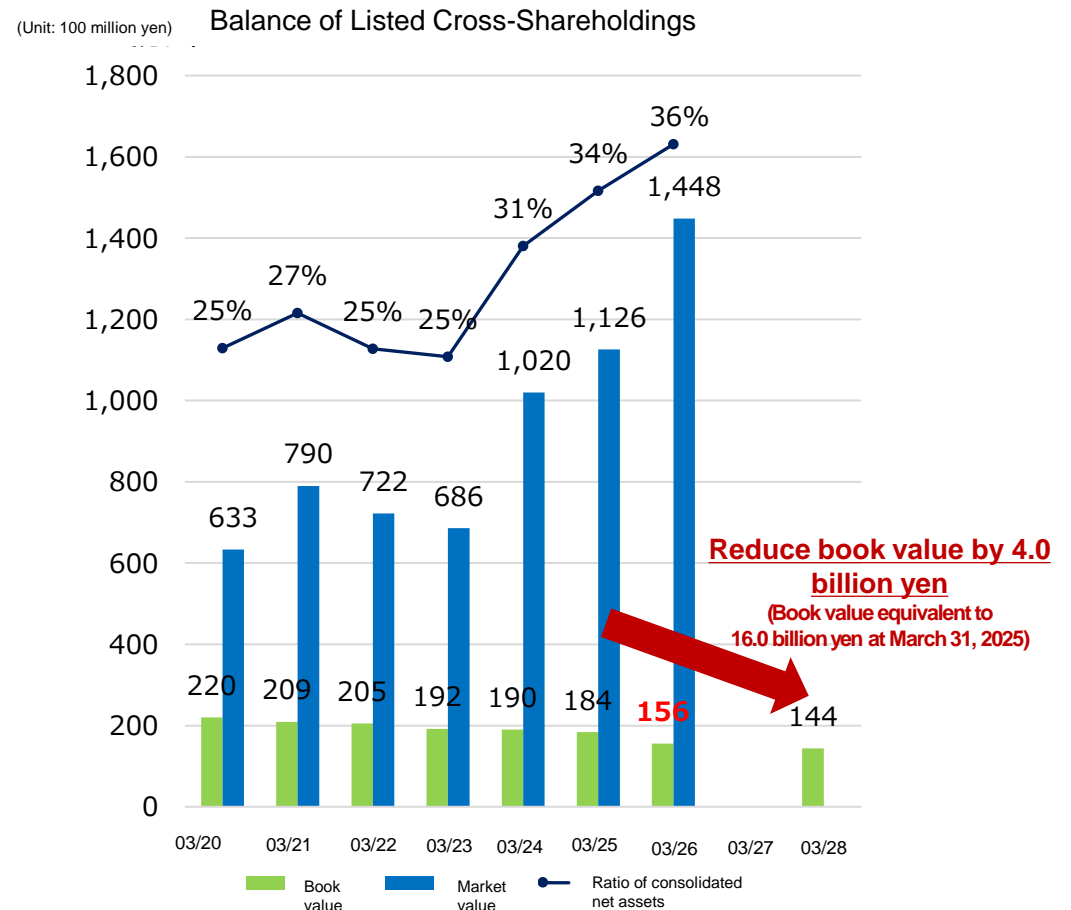
Maintain the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio at over 10%

Capital Allocation (Consolidated capital adequacy ratio)



Accelerate Reduction of Cross-shareholdings

Steadily reduce book value of cross-shareholdings by 4.0 billion yen over three years compared with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, while sharply increasing market value of continuously held shares



Growth Investments

Human capital investments 2.0 bn yen
Digital investments 5.0 bn yen



Human Capital Investments

Measures for Human Capital Management

Realize prosperous local communities

Create Customer Impressive Satisfaction (CIS)

Top-level salary among regional banks

Improve ROE

[Management strategy]
Implement the “long-term relationships” business model

Virtuous cycle of CIS and ES

Link

[Personnel Strategy]

Develop human resources to create long-term relationships
Strategically allocate human resources to priority areas

Enhance career support

Promote DE&I

Enhance engagement

Actualize a vibrant organization and diverse ways of working

Promote women’s empowerment

Create an environment where diverse human resources can thrive

Culture that values dialogue

Well-being

(Happiness that comes from working at The Awa Bank)

Personnel measures for the year ending March 31, 2027

- Establish a geographic mobility allowance
- Establish student loan repayment assistance program
- Update long-service award system
- Update professional qualification support system

Support comfortable work environment
Improve job satisfaction

Human capital investments of 2bn yen (over three years)

Re-invest

Digital Investments

DX Strategy Initiatives

Provide new value through evolution of the business model

Upgrade financial services

Provide non-financial services

Expand touchpoints

Collaboration with start-ups

Greater digitalization of services

Wallet+, Awagin app
Family Support Club, etc.

Regional digitalization

Customer DX consulting
Assist DX of local governments

Strengthen ecosystem

DX

Digital investments of 5.0 bn yen (over three years)

Internal work reform

- ✓ Paperless operations and efficiency gains through EUC
- ✓ AI-driven business process innovation

Data use

- ✓ Strengthened use of data for internal operations
- ✓ Operational efficiency gains and improved marketing via AI data analysis

Development of digital human resources

- ✓ Bolster digital literacy of all employees
- ✓ AI-driven human resources development (Awagin RPG)

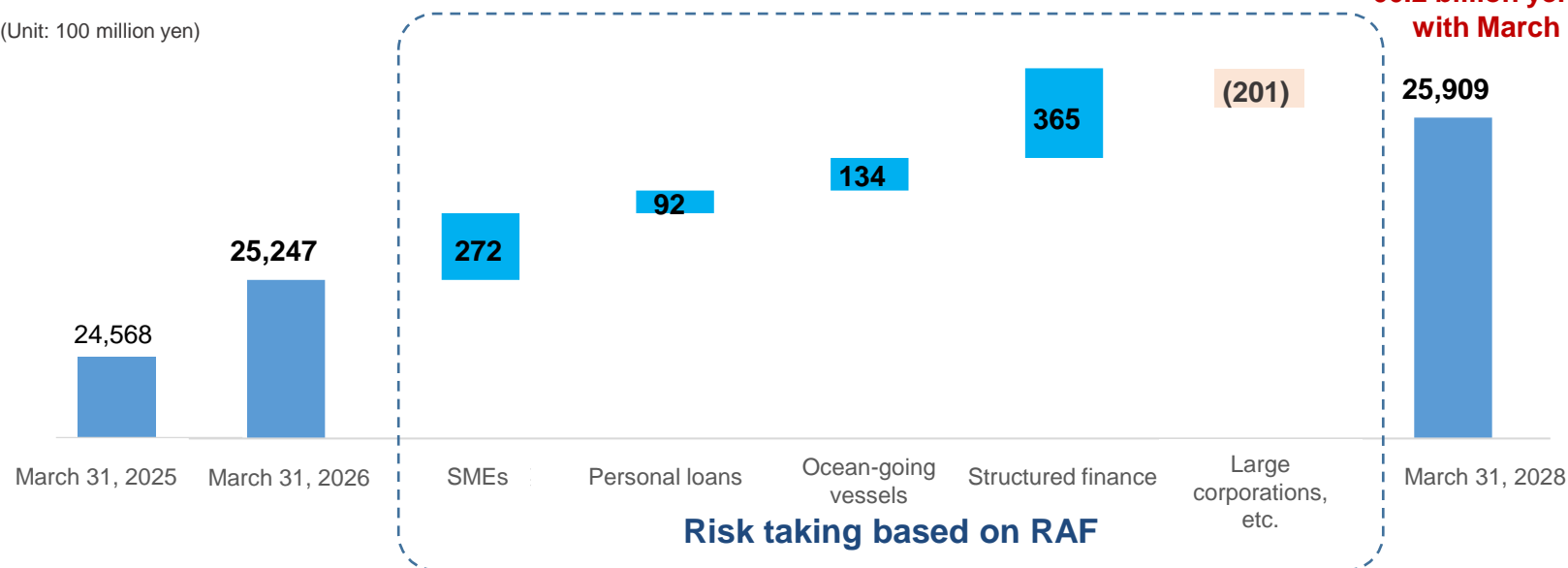
AI utilization

Nurture 300 digital human resources

Established the Digital Innovation Promotion Section in June 2025

Targeted Loan Balance

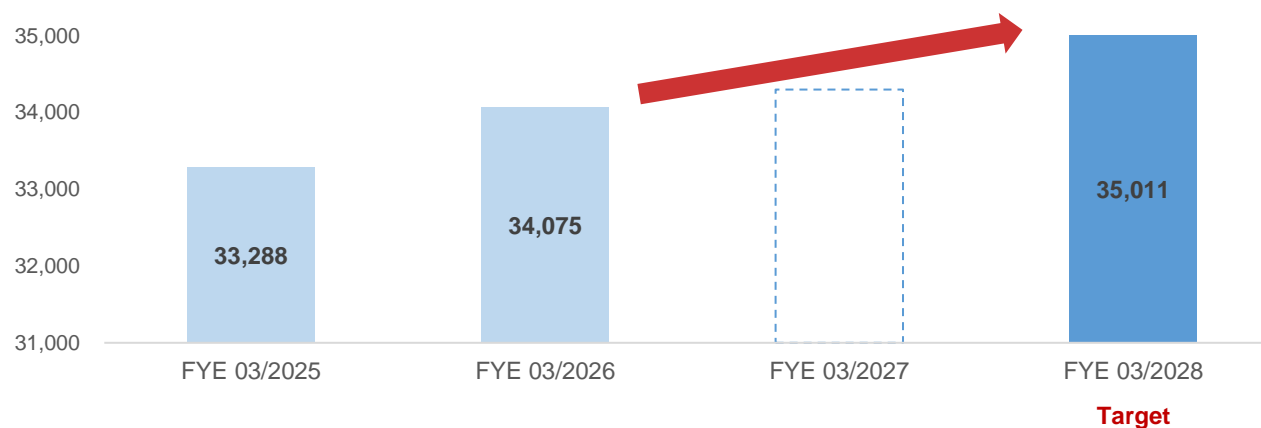
(Unit: 100 million yen)



Targeting the balance as of March 31, 2028, increasing by 66.2 billion yen compared with March 31, 2026

Targeted Total Deposit and NCD Balance

(Unit: 100 million yen)



Targeting the average balance for fiscal year ending March 31, 2028 increasing by 93.6 billion yen compared with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Strategic reshuffling

Conduct operations designed to lift profitability

Reshuffling in FY03/2026

(Unit: 100 million yen)

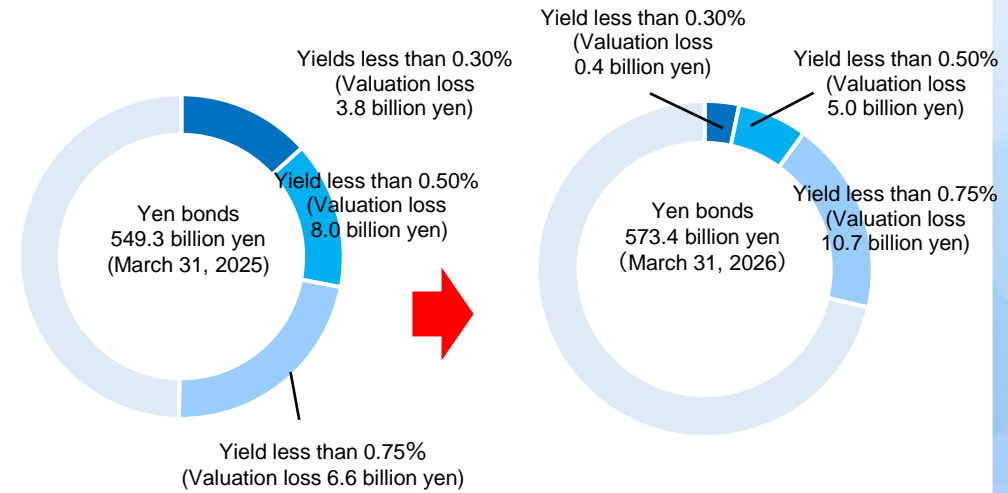
		Book value balance	Yield	Gains/loss on sales
Sold	Yen bonds	929	0.45%	-82
	Stocks, etc.	96	3.49%	+86

		Book value balance	Yield	Annual interest
Bought	Yen bonds	966	1.66%	16

Sold stocks, etc. when stock prices rose significantly. Gains from the sale of stocks, etc. were allocated to reshuffling to facilitate improved efficiency and soundness of the bond portfolio with an eye to future net interest income growth.

Low-yield bonds

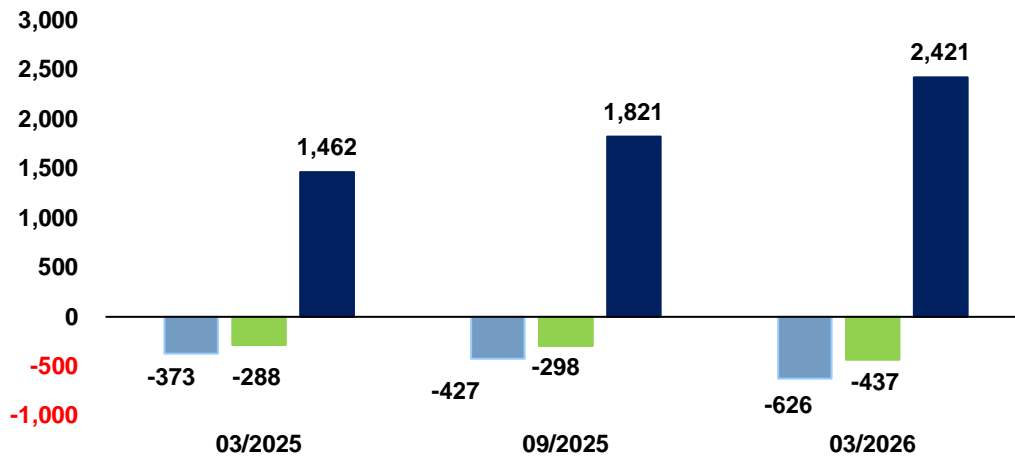
Bonds with yields of less than 0.50% around 10% of portfolio



Valuation gains/losses

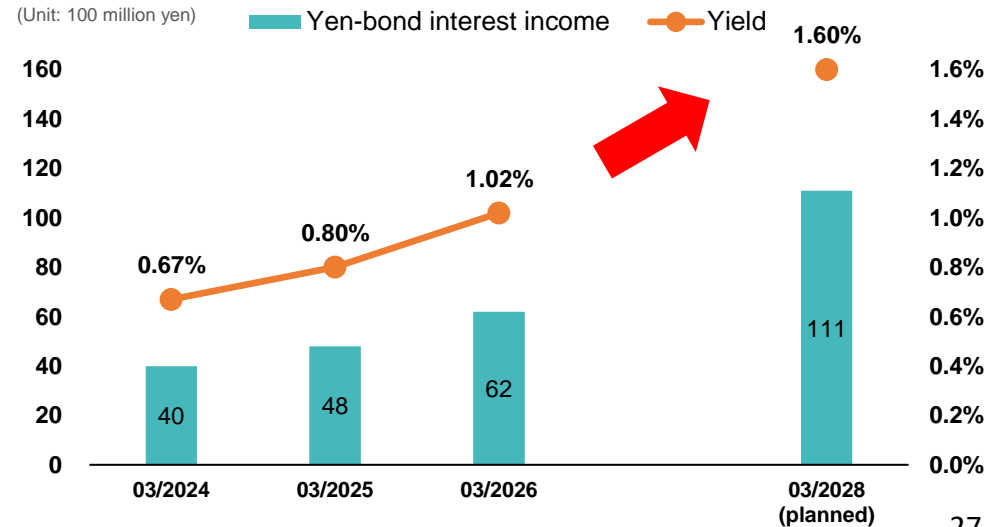
Overall valuation gains of 179.5 billion yen on securities

(Unit: 100 million yen) ■ Yen bonds only ■ After considering asset swaps ■ Stocks, other



Yen-bond interest income and yield

Yields improving due to reshuffling of low-yield bonds



130th
1896-2026
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Measures to Improve PBR

The Bank recognizes that the cost of shareholders' equity based on CAPM is about 5.1%, and the same cost based on the implied cost of capital (return on equity) is about 5.7%–6.5%. We recognize the discrepancy between actual results, and that long-term efforts are needed to improve ROE and lower the cost of capital.

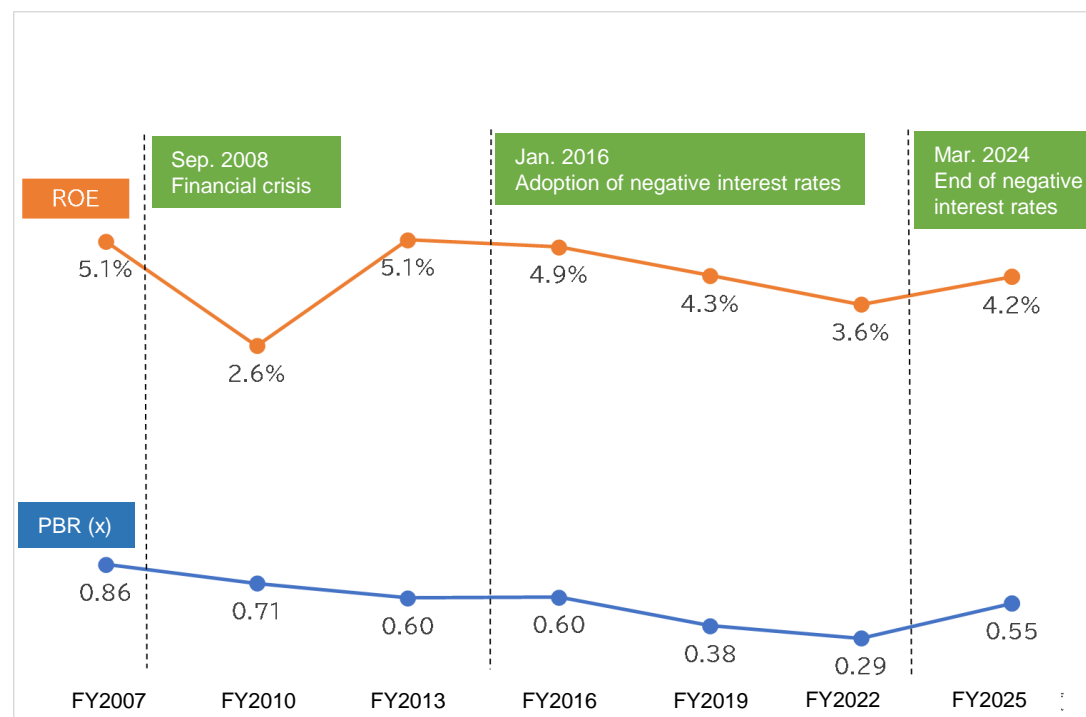
The cost of shareholders' equity recognized by the Bank

Cost of shareholders' equity based on CAPM (Calculated by the Bank based on certain assumptions)	Around 5.1%
Implied cost of capital (Calculated by dividing ROE by PBR)	Around 5.7-6.5%

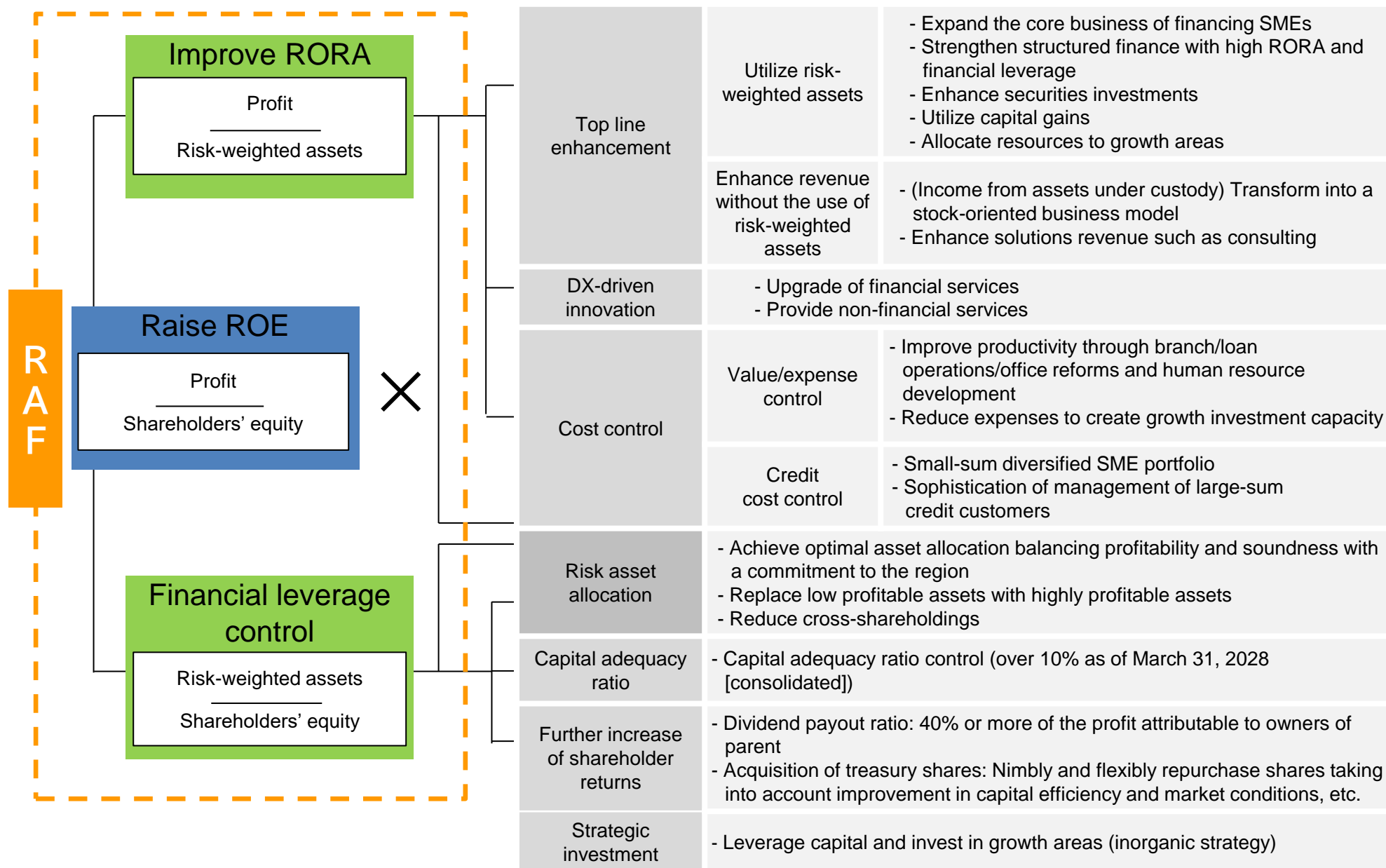


(ROE)

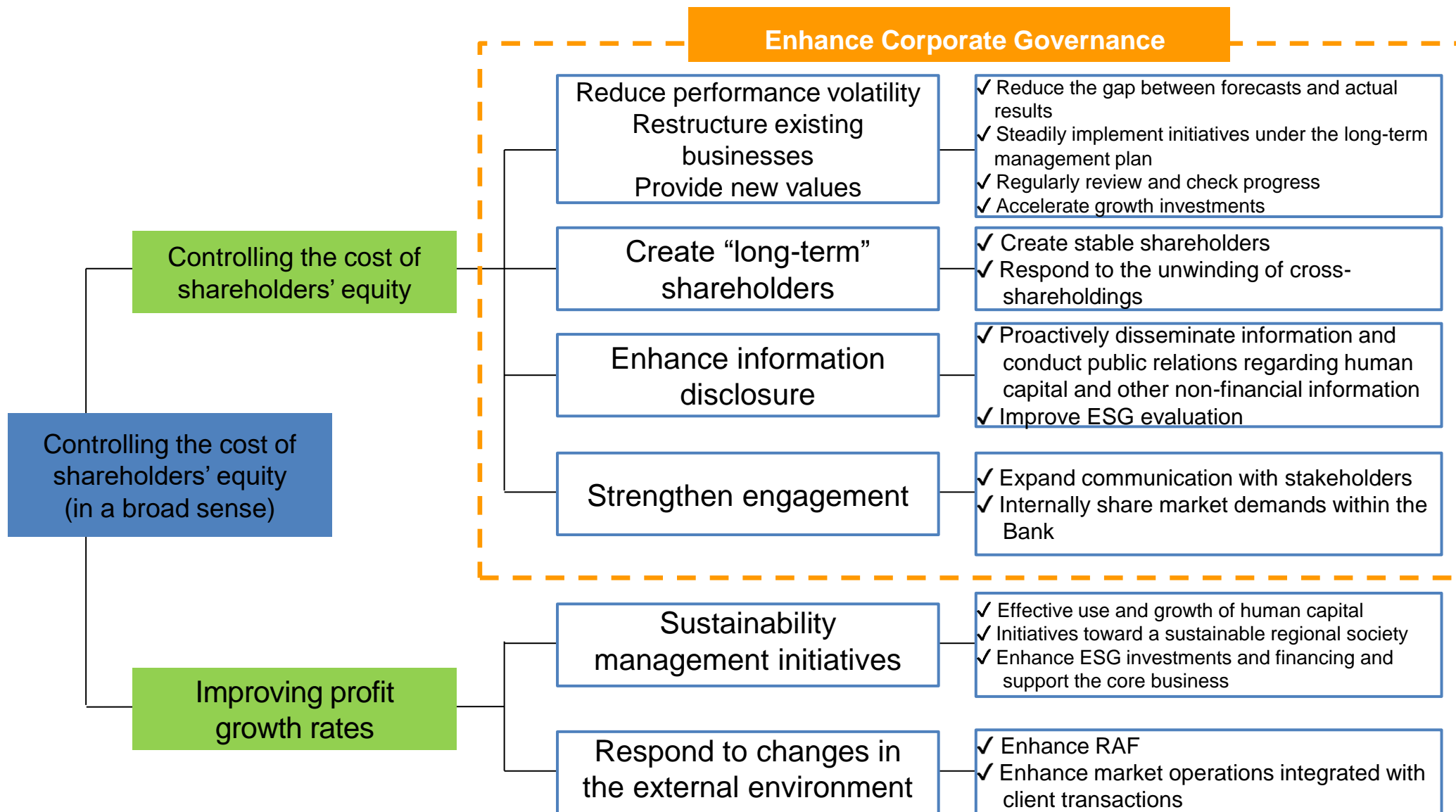
Medium- to long-term target range	5.0-7.0% Or higher
[Actual Results]	
FYE03/2025 (Consolidated)	3.95%
FYE03/2026 (Consolidated)	4.23%



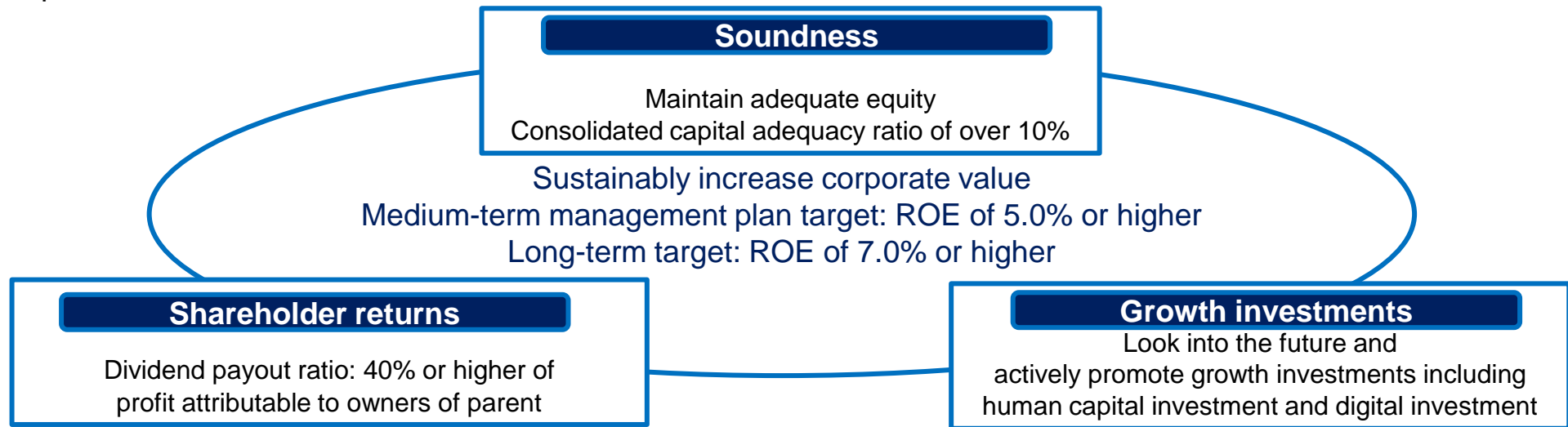
Based on the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), the Bank will endeavor to raise ROE by increasing profitability and appropriately controlling capital levels as described in the long-term management plan.



To control the cost of shareholders' equity (in a broad sense), we will strengthen the following six initiatives.

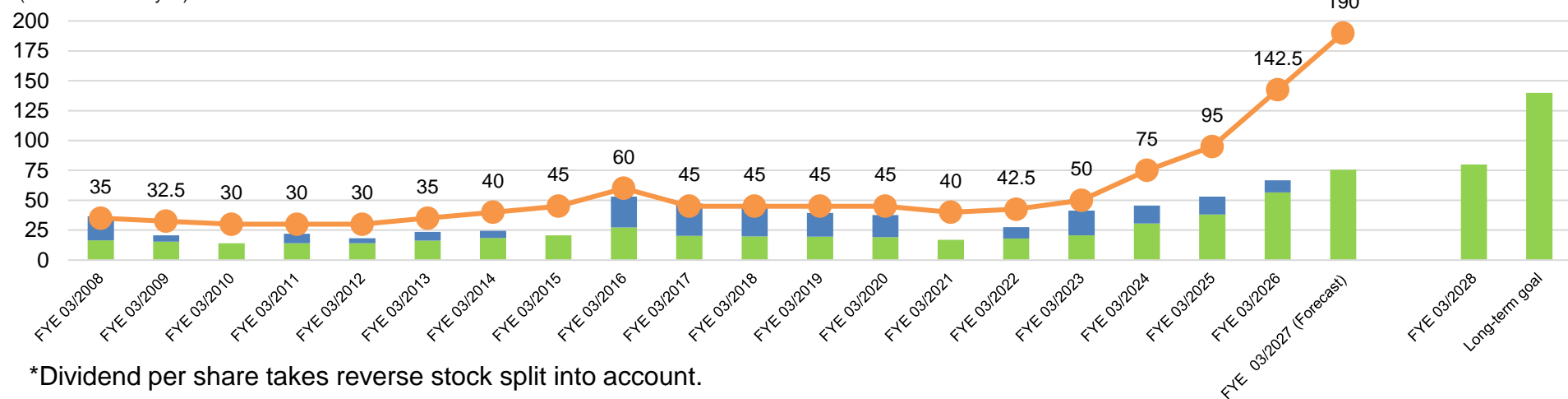


Capital policy: For the Group's sustainable growth and enhanced corporate value, while maintaining an adequate level of capital (consolidated capital adequacy ratio of over 10%), we will look into the future and actively promote growth investments (human capital investment, digital investment, etc.), and proactively enhance the return of profits for our shareholders.



Shareholder Returns Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)

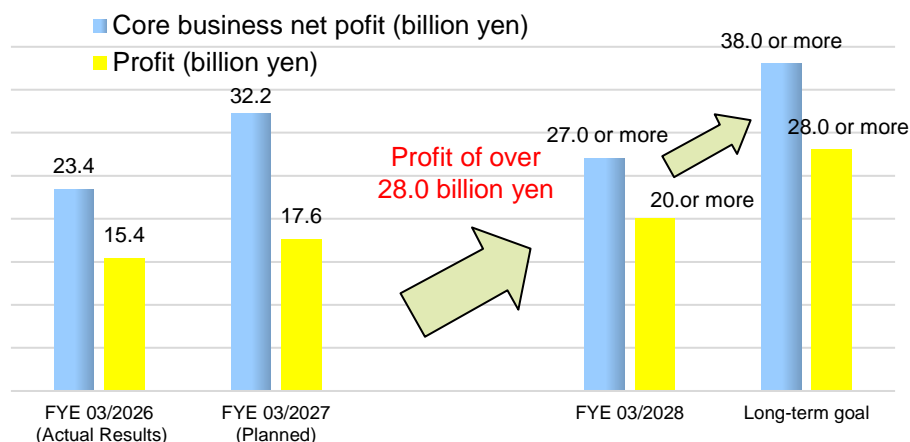


*Dividend per share takes reverse stock split into account.

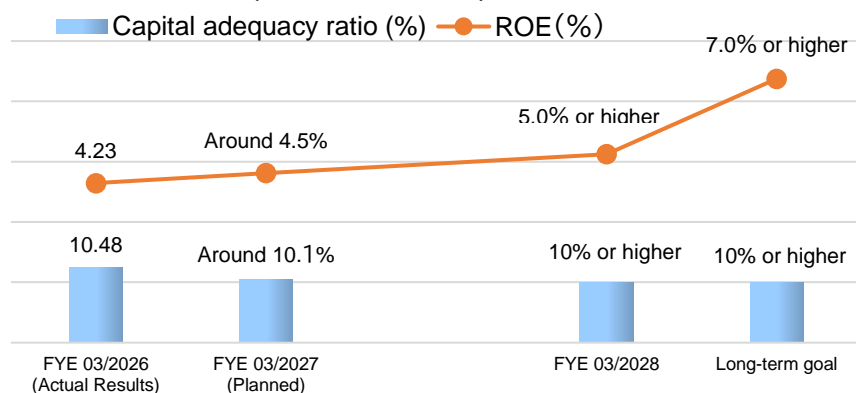
■ Total amount of dividends
 ■ Repurchase of treasury shares
 ● Dividend per share (yen)

We will steadfastly implement the basic strategies of the long-term management plan and steadily increase profitability. In addition, we seek to build a profit structure that will enable us to achieve our long-term goal of achieving an ROE in excess of the cost of shareholders' equity.

Raising Profitability (on a Non-consolidated Basis)



Capital Adequacy Ratio and Raising ROE (Consolidated)



To Raise Profitability

- Steadily increase profitability in line with the following basic strategies as given in the long-term management plan "Growing beyond 130th." [Basic Strategies]
 1. Develop long-term relationships
 2. Implement initiatives toward a sustainable regional society
 3. Establish a vibrant organization and diverse ways of working
 4. Strengthen management foundations
- Further strengthen our partnerships, such as the Shikoku Alliance, the comprehensive partnership with Nomura Securities, and the partnership with iBank, aiming to build a profit structure that will enable us to post a stable profit of more than 20.0 billion yen in the medium term.

Financial Leverage Policy

- Pursue excellence in efficient management through the optimal allocation of management resources and capital by improving the sophistication of RAF, enhancing integrated risk management, and strengthening ALM.
 - Increase loans by more than 4% from the FY2025 average balance within two years through structured finance and other headquarters measures, in addition to the core business of financing for SMEs and ocean vessels.
- Dividend payout ratio: 40% or more of profit attributable to owners of parent
- Acquisition of treasury shares: Nimble and flexibly repurchase shares taking into account improvement in capital efficiency and market conditions, etc.
- Accelerate the reduction of cross-shareholdings to move toward growth investments.

□ This document is intended to provide information on the Bank's performance for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 and the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027. It is not intended as a solicitation to invest in securities issued by the Bank.

□ Note that this document contains forward-looking statements that are subject to change due to changes in the business environment and other factors.